

PUBLIC PRINTER OUT

Not a Case of Greed But One of Partiality and Favoritism

PARTISANSHIP, NOT CORRUPTION

Reason For the Summary Dismissal of Public Printer Palmer is Given by President Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Special.—President Roosevelt has made public the report of the Keop committee on its recent investigation of "a case in the Government Printing Office at Washington. The inquiry was made by special direction of the President on account of a protest which he had received from officials of the Mergenthaler Typsetting Machine Company against the award of a contract by Public Printer Frank W. Palmer to the Lanston Monotype Company for 72 machines of its make.

The President decided, after an examination of the Keop report, that the contract for the Lanston machines should stand. The Keop commission reported that if the contract could be set aside, "such a course would be advisable," although the commission states expressly that "no corrupt consideration, payment or promise passed from the Lanston Monotype Company to the public printer or to any person in the government service."

It was developed by the investigation, however, that two important assistants of the public printer were indirectly interested in the Lanston Company, "their wives being stockholders therein." The commission shows that a fair and impartial test of the Lanston and Mergenthaler machines was not made, and reports that the purchase of so large a number of Lanston machines was "imprudent" and indicated "great partiality and bias on the part of the public printer." The commission regards the purchase as "maladministration."

The text of the President's memorandum upon the report follows:

Oyster Bay, Sept. 9, 1905. "The conclusion of the committee are hereby approved, save the latter part of the conclusion first. It does not appear that there is any question as to the validity of the contract in question. If it had not been for the conduct of the Mergenthaler Company in preferring the charge discussed by the committee in conclusion two, that of corruption, I should agree with the committee that it would be desirable to set aside the contract, if such course were legal. But second only to corruption in a public office in point of infamy, comes making a baseless charge of corruption, and this is what the committee finds the Mergenthaler Company has done in this case, its comments being in part:

"In the light of the failure of the company to produce evidence of such corruption, it must be held that the charge was made recklessly and the Mergenthaler Company should be severely condemned for including such a charge in a formal communication to the president of the United States. The Mergenthaler Company is to say that no evidence was produced by the Mergenthaler Company, nor was any obtained by the committee in the course of its hearing, tending to show any promise, payment or consideration of any kind whatsoever made by the Lanston Company, or any of its officers or agents, to any person in the government service."

"Had not this charge of corruption been made, should have entirely agreed with the conclusion of the committee that if it were possible (which it is not) it would be desirable to cancel the contract in question."

"Public Printer Palmer has been removed from office. The cases of the subordinates alluded to in the report must be taken up in connection with the discipline and re-organization of the bureau when Mr. Palmer's successor assumes office."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Referring to the allegation that Oscar J. Ricketts was the candidate of the Mergenthaler Company for Public Printer, the report says: "Questions were asked of the Public Printer, Mr. Dove and General Michener, as to what grounds they had for thinking that the Mergenthaler Company was behind Mr. Ricketts. The seasons given were of an unsubstantial character and it is only just to Mr. Ricketts to say that there is not in the evidence taken before this committee anything to show an illicit connection between Mr. Ricketts and the Mergenthaler Company."

Gomez on Parade.

Santiago de Cuba, By Cable.—General Joseph Miguel Gomez, Governor of Santa Clara province and National Liberal candidate for Presidency, and an escort of a thousand horsemen entered the city Saturday morning and paraded. The Governor of this province and the mayor of the city, anticipating disorder, made elaborate police arrangements, but these were found to be unnecessary as there were no startle incidents. Governor Gomez was given a brilliant reception at the San Carlos Club this afternoon and addressed a meeting at a theatre at night.

Suburbs Unsafe.

Tater, Special.—Samuel R. Gumm, American Minister and a number of European inhabitants, have abandoned their residences in the suburbs and moved to the center of the town at the request of the Moroccan authorities who said they were unable to guarantee their security owing to disturbed condition of the surrounding districts. They are fighting continuous battles with the tribe and others.

Mill, For Land Act.

London, By Cable.—Walter Hume Lorne, Chief Secretary of Ireland, announces that Treasury has agreed to provide additional funds amounting to £1,000,000 for the aid of the year together with such amount of such during year 1906 as will be required to facilitate the construction of the Irish land act. The act is to be a measure of the sale of land that the inability to advance the purchase money owing to lack of funds.

TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

Notes of Southern Cotton Mills and Other Manufacturing Enterprises.

Fountain Inn, S. C.—The Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co. has decided to add 4,500 spindles. The company has erected a two-story 75x104 addition to its buildings to receive the new spindles and preparatory machinery, and this equipment is now being placed in position. It is also adding 60 72-inch Jacquard looms for weaving cotton damasks and equipping a dyehouse. J. R. Young, superintendent, made the plans for the improvements, and is in charge of all the work connected therewith. The cost of these betterments will amount to about \$50,000. The company has been operating 5,604 ring spindles and 3,000 twisting spindles, manufacturing yearns. Its present enlargement is the second in five years under the same management. C. E. Graham is president, and R. L. Graham, treasurer.

Columbia, S. C.—The stockholders of the Olympia Cotton Mills, met last week, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the directors at a meeting held on July 13, and voted an increase in the capital stock to the amount of \$3,000,000. The amount of the increase is \$1,500,000, and is to be known as "first preferred stock." Practically all of this amount will be issued to the present holders of the first mortgage bonds. The company is practically reorganized. The mill and equipment is in the best physical condition and indications are that the demand for the product of the 100,320 spindles and 2,250 looms will be satisfactory.

Textile Notes.

The Lancaster, S. C., Cotton Mills has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.

The Eureka Cotton Mills of Chester, S. C., has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.

Messrs. Sanders, Smith & Co., of Charlotte, N.C., will install a bleaching plant in their cotton-bating mill. This improvement will add largely to the mill's capacity, which is now 2,500 pounds daily cotton bating and mottling felts.

The Eagle and Phoenix Mills of Columbus, Ga., announced its fall prices on rope last week and on the same day filed orders for 250,000 pounds of the product. The rope manufactured varies from three-sixteenths to three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

The Pomona Cotton Manufacturing Co. of Greensboro, N. C., will roof in mill No. 2, which is 136x200 feet in size, and fill it with machinery later on, after the first mill of 10,000 spindles and 300 looms is finding a ready market for its product of export sheetings and drills.

A stock company has been organized at Clifton, Ga., to establish a \$100,000 cotton factory, and will begin to erect its buildings next month. A third cotton mill for Newberry, S. C., is the latest announcement along the line of that city's progress and spirit.

Charles Ieeman, the promoter of the cotton mill for Cheraw, S. C., is looking over sites for the mill. It is said that sufficient capital has been subscribed to build the mill at once. Capital \$100,000.

Capitalists of Meridian, Miss., disgusted with eastern associates failing to put up \$200,000 promised money, have assumed charge of the proposed Beatrice Cotton Mills, costing \$500,000. Half the capital is already raised, and the plant will be bonded for the balance.

It may now be counted as an established fact that Cherryville is to have her fourth cotton mill in the near future.

A Winston special says: "C. B. Watson left for Halifax county, Va., to appear for the defense in a \$30,000 damage suit, instituted against the big cotton mill at Roanoke Rapids, for which John Patterson, formerly of this city, is manager. The case is set for trial this week."

The Saluda River Power Co. reports steady progress on the construction of the dam for its water power development five miles from Greenville. The dam will be 38 feet high, to develop 2500 horse-power.

The work of installing the new electric lighting system in the White Oak Cotton Mills at Greensboro has been completed and accepted. The plant is one of the largest in the South, there being in one of the rooms of the mill over 300 lights of 1,000 candle power each. The system was installed under the direction of Mr. W. R. Chapman.

A Newberry, S. C., special says. A third cotton mill for Newberry is the latest announcement along the line of this city's progress and spirit. A prominent citizen thoroughly alive to the interests of Newberry and its people, stated that the mill will be erected. It is probable that it will be built at Helena, a small town adjoining this city. Newberry at present boasts of two of the finest cotton mills in the state.

An Excellent Ice.—Here is an excellent ice. Slice bananas and sprinkle the slices with lemon juice. Place on the ice for an hour, then mash with a wooden spoon, and stir into the mixture three-quarters of a cup of powdered sugar and the beaten whites of two eggs. Freeze for five minutes, and add a pint, more or less, of whipped cream, and a cupful of chopped English walnuts, from which the skins have been removed.

It is better to live one verse of the Bible than to be able to preach about them all.

LATE FEVER REPORT

Conditions Alternately Worse and Better at Stricken Centers

VIGOROUS WORK TO EXTERMINATE

Sunday's Reports Show That New Cases Are Still Developing, Though Not So Numerous.

New Orleans, Special.—Official report to 6 p. m.: New cases, 27; total, 2,289. Deaths, 7; total, 216. New Foci, 11. Cases under treatment, 296; discharged, 1,677.

The unfavorable part of the Sunday report is the unusually large number of deaths. Another distinguished member of the Roman Catholic clergy is in the list, Father L. E. Green, of the Jesuit College. He died at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, after being ill exactly a week. He was struck with a chill last Sunday just after delivering a lecture, but nothing was thought of it. The next day he visited a room in the college which had been screened and made ready for emergencies in accordance with the suggestion of Dr. White, and jokingly remarked to one of his colleagues that they had the room ready now and only needed the first patient. A few hours later he was the occupant. He was later transferred to the Hotel Dieu. He suffered from other complications which caused the fatal ending. He was 38 years of age and a native of England. He had been here about two years and was a teacher in the branch school conducted by the Jesuits on St. Philip street.

There was not a single Italian name among the other deaths. One occurred in the Emergency Hospital, one in Algiers and one in the French Asylum, on St. Ann street.

Since the Marine Hospital Service has been in charge, the officers have discovered 57 foci infections, which has been of some standing and were unknown except through the secondary infection. The district officers have been especially diligent in thus tracing up infection and this has been the means of checking what threatened to be serious nests in different neighborhoods.

19 MEN BLOWN TO SHREDS.

Terrible Destruction Wrought by Powder Mill Explosion.

Connellsville, Pa., Special.—The Rand Powder Mills at Fairchance, six miles south at Uniontown, were entirely wiped out by an explosion at 9:05 o'clock Saturday. Of the 32 men who went to work in the mill, 19 are known to be dead. Of these 13 have been identified. Nine men, including C. M. Rand, manager of the plant, were seriously injured.

Scores of people in the town of Fairchance, within half a mile of the powder mills, were more or less painfully injured.

The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt in Connellsville, 20 miles away, building being rocked on their foundations. At Uniontown hundreds of panes of glass were broken. In the town of Fairchance there is scarcely a house that did not suffer damage. The sides were battered as though axes had been used. Haystacks were toppled over in the fields and live stock were stunned. The rails of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway and the West Pennsylvania Traction Railway Company were rocked from the road bed and traffic was delayed from four to six hours. Transfers being made over the Pennsylvania. Train No. 52 on the Baltimore and Ohio had a narrow escape from annihilation. It had just passed the Rand Mills when the explosion occurred. The coaches were shattered and passengers were thrown into a panic. Had the train been a few seconds late it would have been blown up. A street car on a few rods off the track, a street car on the West Pennsylvania road had also passed just a few seconds before the explosion and was far away enough to escape damage, though it was derailed.

Purchased Specials.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—The Birmingham Belt Railroad Company has purchased two hundred acres of land, at Village Creek, near Birmingham, which will be utilized for terminals for rail roads. The property extends from the Birmingham to a point near the Thomas furnaces, a distance of about two miles. The Belt Line is owned by the Frisco and the Illinois Central, and has just completed arrangements for entering Birmingham over the tracks of the Frisco.

Cotton Address Not Ready.

Asheville, Special.—The public address of the Southern Cotton Association will not be issued for a week or ten days. The framing of the address is in the hands of a committee composed of Brown, of North Carolina; Smith, of South Carolina; Moody, of Alabama; and McMartin, of Mississippi. The actual wording and writing of the document will be done by Mr. McMartin.

Admits Wrecking Train.

aged 14, and John McDowell, aged 10, both colored, were arrested by Atlantic Coast Line Detective L. B. Bryan and City Detective J. T. Durst. The boys confessed that they wrecked the Atlantic Coast Line freight train in the city limits Thursday night of placing spikes on the tracks. They wanted to see how far the engine would jump. In the wreck Engineer Radford received serious injuries, and the track was blocked for many hours.

Notches Has Two New Cases.

Natchez, Miss., Special.—Two new cases in one family, making one new focus of infection, were reported Sunday. The patients, Ruby and Joe Zigler, white, live on a street adjacent to the block where the first infection was discovered. There are now five cases under treatment. A review of the local fever record shows 19 cases for the last two weeks; no deaths. Monday was fumigation day.

COTTON FOLKS MEET

Great Growers' Gathering At Asheville, North Carolina

12-CENT MEN ARE IN THE MAJORITY

Two Hundred Committeemen, Delegates and Visitors Present at Opening Session of Southern Cotton Growers' Convention—Fourteen Cotton-Growing States Represented.

Asheville, Special.—The Southern Cotton Growers' Association, which convened at Kenilworth Inn Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, with President Harvie Jordana in the chair, is distinctly a meeting in the interest of the grower; it is a meeting for which the manipulator has little use; it is a meeting that has little use for the manipulator; it is a meeting on which such men as Theodore H. Price may look in upon but whose voice must not be raised in its councils; it is a meeting composed of the bone and sinew of the South, the cotton producer; it is a meeting of intelligent men; it is a meeting of prosperous men. In fact, it is a meeting to perpetuate the reign of "King Cotton," with the Southern Cotton Growers' Association as the power behind the throne.

THE OPENING SESSION.

When President Jordana rapped for order in the sun parlor of Kenilworth Inn he looked out upon an assembly of committeemen, delegates and visitors to the number of fully 200. The attendance at the convention is gathered from the 14 cotton growing States and Territories of the Union. They are here for business. They are representatives of the most prosperous section of the nation, the cotton belt of the South. They are all smiles and they intend to make the people on the other side feel their power. President Jordana dispensed with a set speech. He stated in terse and concise language the purpose of the meeting; to hear discussion on conditions; to secure accurate statistics direct from the growers to fix the minimum price of cotton and to strengthen the association.

At the conclusion of President Jordana's remark J. A. Brown, of Chadburn, N. C., welcomed the convention on behalf of North Carolina.

The question of fixing the minimum price of cotton was discussed at some length. It was finally agreed that each State delegation elect one member to compose the minimum price committee and that this committee fix the minimum price and report to the executive committee of the association. It was also agreed that the statistical committee and the minimum committee should hold joint sessions. The representatives selected to fix the minimum price of cotton are as follows: Brooks, of Alabama; Love, of Arkansas; Miller, of Georgia; Maxwell, of Louisiana; Witherspoon, of Mississippi; Allison, of North Carolina; Smith, of South Carolina, chairman; Davis, of Tennessee; Hickey, of Texas; and Erwin, of Oklahoma. The committee appointed to issue an address through the association is composed of Brown, of North Carolina; McMartin, of Mississippi, and Smith, of South Carolina.

The establishment of a newspaper as an official organ for the Cotton Growers' Association, a question which was carried over from the Memphis meeting, came up for discussion. Owing to the absence of three members of the committee having the matter in charge, Mr. Moody, of Alabama, said he was unwilling to report. There appeared to be a decided sentiment against the establishment of such a paper, which was emphasized when A. L. Brook took the floor and spoke for an hour and a half against the proposition. Mr. Brook said there was no necessity for a cotton growers' organ, as the press of the South was doing all in its power to advance the interests of the Southern cotton growers. At the conclusion of Mr. Brook's speech, a motion to adjourn till 10 o'clock the next morning was carried.

The report of the committee on minimum price will not be made until the morning session Thursday. There are two elements contending with each other. One is holding out for 12 cents, the other wants the price fixed at 10 cents. It is believed that the 12-cent men are in the majority, and that this will be the minimum price. There is a probability, however, of a compromise on 11 cents.

The committee having in charge the fixing of the minimum price of the coming cotton crop is as follows: Brooks, of Alabama; Love, of Arkansas; Miller, of Georgia; Maxwell, of Louisiana; Witherspoon, of Mississippi; Allison, of North Carolina; Smith, of South Carolina; Davis, of Tennessee (chairman); Hickey, of Texas; and Erwin, of Oklahoma.

Private Car Line Rates.

Washington, Special.—The Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Central of Georgia, the Atchafalaya, the Santa Fe and the Pennsylvania have filed the answer to the inquiry of the Interstate Commerce commission concerning relations between refrigerator lines and railroads. All except the last two mentioned declare that they are in no way responsible for the charges made by the Armour Car Lines.

More Dispensary Rotteness.

Santer, S. C., Special.—Wednesday's two sessions of the dispensary investigating commission were productive of evidence tending to show that L. J. Williams, recently defeated for Congress, used his influence while chairman of the State board, to get county dispensers to take their friends to the polls in the interest of the gubernatorial candidacy of ex-Congressman J. W. Talbert, now chief political gladiator against the dispensary, and threatening to run for Governor on the prohibition platform.

WHAT TOTEMISM IS

Some Extraordinary Superstitions Regarding Them Preval in Samoa.

It is interesting to note that totemism is found, not only in Alaska, but among the North American Indians, the aborigines of Australia, the Polynesians of India, and even the hill tribes of India. Totemism is also common among the Samoans.

Broadly, the totem is the badge of a clan or tribe; but it signifies a great deal more than mere political or social alliance. It is not only a tribal emblem, but also a family shield; not merely a symbol of nationality, but also an expression of religion; not simply a bond of union among primitive peoples, but also a regulator of the marriage laws, and of other social institutions, says a writer in the June Housekeeper. A totem has been defined as "a class of material objects, which a savage regards with superstitious respect, believing that there exists between him and every member of the class an intimate and special relation."

Among the Ojibway Indians, there are no fewer than twenty-three different totems. Nine of these are quadrupeds, marking out the wolf, the bear, the beaver, and other clans, eight are birds, five are fishes, and one is the snake.

Some extraordinary superstitions regarding totemism prevail in Samoa. Thus, it is believed that if a Turtlemat eats of a turtle, he will grow very ill, and the voice of the turtle will be heard in his inside saying: "He ate me; I am killing him." If a Bananuman uses a banana leaf for a cap, he becomes bald. If a Butterflyman catches a butterfly, it strikes him dead. If a Powl-man eats a fowl, delirium and death result. And so on—all going to show that the totem has something of the quality of a fetish as well as the significance of a family emblem.

Regarding totemism, it is to be noted that the relation of mutual help and protection includes also the totem itself; that is to say, if a man takes care of his totem, he expects the totem to return the compliment. If the totem is a dangerous animal, it must not hurt his clansmen. The Scorpionmen of Senegambia declare that the most deadly scorpions will run over their bodies without hurting them. There is a Snake clan in Australia, which holds to a similar belief. Among the Crocodile clan of the Bechnanas, if a man is bitten by a crocodile, or even has water splashed on him by one, he is expelled from the clan as one esteemed unworthy by the totem.

Corrupt Giving.

One of the effects of the generosity of the unjust, which deserves more consideration than it gets, is this: It closes the mouths of critics whose voices might otherwise be heard in effectual protest against public wrongs or defects which cry for change in economic conditions. Limitation of space confines the writer to this illustration.

There was a public agitation some years ago concerning a certain bill, involving a franchise of great value, which was being lobbied through the New York Legislature. A movement was at once begun against the measure, and during its progress a gentleman standing justly high in public esteem, a man of unquestionable probity and of great influence was asked to take part in this protest. He remained in doubt for a few days and then declined. He was the president of an important charitable institution dependent largely for its support on the generosity of a particular donor, who was also the real sponsor for the grab bill. With what he conceived to be the prosperity of his institution at stake, he could not feel it to be his duty personally to antagonize the corrupt scheme of the generous supporter of his institution.—George W. Alger, in the Atlantic.

Forgot What Electricity Was.

A Denver newspaper devotes a large space in an unavailing effort to answer a correspondent's question, "Does anybody know what electricity is?" As somebody has observed, that reminds me of a story.

"There is now in Princeton, Ore., a lawyer who, some years ago, was a college student back East. One day in the classroom the subject of discussion was electricity. This student had read all he could find in his textbook about electricity, and considered himself primed for the occasion. The professor opened the ball with this direct question, 'dashed peremptorily at this particular student:

"Mr. Blank, can you tell us what electricity is?"

Mr. Blank squirmed in his seat, hemmed and hawed for a time, and finally admitted:

"I did know, professor, but I've forgotten."

The professor gazed at the student with an expression of unspeakable sorrow. Then he said sadly:

"Mr. Blank, you do not know what you have done. Alas! what a sad loss to science! You are the only man that ever lived who has known what electricity is—and you have forgotten!"—Portland Oregonian.

Insurance Up-to-Date.

The drop a nickel in the slot machine has been adapted to various and diverse purposes from selling cigar buttons to dispensing gum and fortune, but an enterprising bathing pavilion manager at Coney Island has brought in a new idea by providing an insurance policy for the nickel. The policy is for \$500 for the day issued, the date being recorded by an automatic stamp. It insures the bather against death by drowning.

The proprietor reports that the machine has been showing a handsome profit on the investment. Thus far there have been no claimants for insurance.

Save Us From Our Friends.

He was a doctor witness in an Irish murder case, and was very anxious that the Crown should let him go home as soon as possible. So he got a friend of his to plead in his favor. This was how the friend did it:

"It is this way, Attorney-General: My friend the doctor has been for three years looking after two old ladies. If you don't let him go home tomorrow, he's afraid the ladies will get well."

And that's why the doctor doesn't speak to his friend.—Sporting Times.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Sheep Raising in the South.

I have wondered why James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, has never given the powerful impulse of his paternalism to sheep raising in the South and its almost incomputable potentialities. Certainly here is the line of "least resistance" to develop the business, which, in turn, would give an impetus to cognate or allied industries that would put the South on a plane of development almost as great as was given by cotton manufacture. Here could be developed the business of raising lambs for the early markets, North and West, an industry kindred in its spirit to that of raising early fruits and vegetables. Here could be raised wools that would furnish Eastern manufacturers.

Here would be the greatest centre of manufacturing fine woolen fabrics on the globe, for, with the cheapness of lands South, the cheapness of labor, the healthfulness of sheep, the fineness of their wool, given the same breed, no one could bring to the manufacturers here so fine a wool at so low a price. Of course woolen manufacturers would elsewhere weave this wool, as cotton manufacturers have done in the case of cotton. I have long regarded wool raising and the manufacture of woolen goods in the South as among its greatest unexploited resources and potentialities.

But there is another aspect to this matter that makes sheep raising in the South a pressing necessity. Any one familiar with the inroads the sawmills are making on our yellow pine areas of the South and the effects on the topography this deforestation makes, must view almost with dismay their future condition. Our heavy precipitation, in conjunction with the rolling and hilly topography, sets the soil to washing rapidly. The soil being sandy more or less is soon gullied, and the sand is washed into the valleys. The landscape is scarred and marred into unsightliness, and, in many instances, the ruin is irredeemable. This is proceeding at a fearful rate, and some large and concerted action is necessary.

The railroads, if they could only be induced to reflect upon it, are most interested, for who will want to settle on these cutover, unsightly areas when the timber has been removed? At present they are having a fine business in the tonnage of the lumber from these great pine areas afford them from the innumerable mills along their lines, but after the timber is exhausted what then? It is no answer to say that truckers and fruit raisers will occupy them. They will do so, and have done so, in a measure, but they can only sparsely populate the vast areas despoiled by the sawmills. And, truth is, these very sandy lands, with a hilly topography, ought never to be broken. They ought to be put down in Bermuda grass, red top or herd's grass and white clover. These would furnish pasture for sheep the year round.

Every considerable railroad in the South might do an infinite service by having several experimental farms on their lines, where the finest wool breed of sheep could be thus raised. They would soon be largely imitated. This is a needed diversification in Southern agriculture. Ere long woolen manufacturers would come in and prosperous towns would soon spring up, where else some may be some day irreclaimable wastes.

As it is, there is room for many woolen factories in the Gulf States to absorb the wool that is raised there and carried at great cost to the great wool markets of Philadelphia and Boston, paying many tributes to middlemen before it reaches its consumers in the South as woven material. Of these wools the best are well known as lake wool, and have been long esteemed and bring a high price.—M. B. Hillyard, in the Tribune Farmer.

Sweet Potatoes.

C. R. Smith, of Texas, gives the following advice on the planting of sweet potatoes:

In discussing the sweet potato question, too much cannot be said on its behalf, for there is no animal or fowl on the farm but what relishes it, cooked or raw, and a more toothsome or whole some diet is hard to find for man. For feeding stock, its value is about three bushels of potatoes to one of corn, but when we come to the yield, it is from four to eight times that of corn per acre; and no farmer that has a few acres of sandy land has any excuse for not having some good feed for all kinds of stock, and a nice dish of good food on his table three times a day for six months in the year. So I will give you what seems to me the best method of cultivation. I know it will not fit all cases and under all circumstances, but I believe it worthy of any one man's consideration.

To prepare the sweet potato bed, dig out the earth three feet wide and six inches deep, and as long as you need. Fill three inches with fresh stable manure, press down smooth, cover with loose soil two inches deep, then lay potatoes on that along side of each other, not one on top of the other. Then cover with rich soil to the depth of three inches; keep bed moist as long as needed for slips. You can use vines cut ten inches long. Be sure to bury two or three joints in setting out.

In preparing the land, be sure you have it in good till, for there is no crop that depends as much on well pulverized soil as the sweet potato. Make your ridges moderately high, smooth off with a light board that will cover three rows at a time. Now you are ready to set your slips any time you have moisture enough to make them live.

In regard to cultivation, as soon as the plants take hold of the ground and show that they are going to live, it is time to commence cultivation, for you will find a first class stand of weeds and grass if you have any seed. Take off the outside feet of your cultivator and put on two twelve or fourteen inch sweeps on the inside feet. (Must have beams of inside feet hung on springs so as to give them a movement in any direction.) You must necessarily go slow, but you will find with a little practice you can clean your drill. Then with a thirty-inch solid sweep once in the middle you will have your potatoes clean. Do this as often as the grass comes up until the vines get too long. Remove all grass or weeds that might be left by the plow with hand or hoe.

Radishes and Peppers Profitable.

A Louisiana has the following to say of what he did with early crops of radishes and peppers:

In January last I planted Chinese giant sweet pepper seed in hotbed; as pepper plants grow very slowly at first and as it is not advisable to set them out before all danger of frost has passed, I planted them with turnip radish seed the last of January. These did very well and most of the crop was shipped to Kansas City in sugar barrels with about fifty pounds ice in each barrel. The first shipment was made March 9 and the last April 8. They netted \$86.88.

Immediately upon clearing the ground of the radish crop I set out 400 pepper plants, quite large by this time. The plants were set two and a half feet asunder in rows three feet apart; and occupied about half of the radish ground. A stake was driven at each plant at once and the plants tied securely. After the plants had started growing I applied a small quantity of commercial fertilizer to each.

The month of May was very dry and I was compelled to water the plants separately with hose attached to a force pump. Later, when rains came, growth was fine. At first a Planet Jr. single wheel hoe was used, but when the plants became too large for this I used an ordinary garden hoe. As the plants grew it was necessary to continue tying them up, as they are very tender and easily broken by the wind.

About the time the plants began to fruit I applied a small shovelful of well rotted manure to each. As the season advanced the price of peppers declined, until I received only six cents a dozen. My last sale, which was made November 21, brought total receipts up to \$43.50.

The ground is cleared again and sowed with mustard, which was off in time to follow the last of January, 1905, with radishes again.

Destroying Wild Onions.

A correspondent asks for a way of destroying wild onions. A heavy application of salt to the ground occupied by the onions, or water at the boiling point will kill them. It might be difficult to make this application on any large scale, however.

We believe that the best way of dealing with the problem is by putting the ground so troubled in some crop calling for clean culture. No plant is known to us that can live through this sort of treatment, and probably, all things considered, it is the most economical way of removing the difficulty. By it all undesirable vegetable growths can be brought to an end. Some plants are almost certain to be missed by any of the other methods employed with this object in view.—Home and Farm.

Killing Borers.

The various borers that infest fruit trees nearly always enter the tree bodies right at the surface of the ground, where the bark is soft, and work upwards inside the wood. A wire inserted in the hole made by them will usually destroy them and prevent further injury, and the work should be attended to in good season.

Trees Need Room.

Give trees plenty of room if you would have them thrive and vigorous and bear large well matured fruit. It is better to err on the side of giving more room than is necessary, rather than on the other.—Southern Fruit Grower.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

It is easy to see the good points of the man on a pedestal.

It's tough when a man has to give up good money for a tough steak. Eggs, like men, are often broke, but unlike men, they are never too fresh.

A sensible man never has any spare time to attend to other people's business unless he is hired for the purpose.

True love is founded on the rock of reverence.